

THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1867.

This machine weighs only 140 lbs. and knots readily 10,000 stitches per hour, stocking stitch being precisely hand.

Send for a circular enclosing

Advertisements.

Special Notice.

A. J. BATES & CO.,
At the "BRICK STORE"
BRAINTREE.

Neat Weymouth Landing.

ESPECIALLY announce to the public that

in addition to their usual well selected stock

Groceries,

DRY GOODS,

Children's Boots & Shoes,

CROCKERY,

Glass, Wooden & Earthen Ware,

&c., they have opened the Hall over their

premises,

Household Furniture,

have now on hand a variety of the same,

intend constantly to keep direct from the

manufacturers,

FISH, LOUNGES, BUREAUS,

STAIRS, DINING, TABLE,

CHINA, WARE, AND OTHER TABLES,

CHAIRS, BOTH COMMON AND FINE,

KNIVES, TOWEL STANDS, OTTOMANS,

MIRRORS IN VARIETY,

TRUNKS, FEATHER BEDS, &c.

ROBE AND CHAMBER SUITS, Common

extra.

all of their stock of Furniture is received

direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold at

small advance in price, parties in want will do

us well to call.

Our articles of Furniture desired not on hand

are furnished at short notice.

Braintree, Oct. 7th, 1867. 21-37

Buckley & Bancroft

ARE removed to their New Store, including

Antique & Laying Haulings con-

structed,

1 Washington Street,

BOSTON,

where they will be happy to see their old friends

and all others who wish to see a

RICH AND VARIED STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Our Stock is unmanufactured by ourselves

and is of the best material, and of the

LATEST DESIGNS FOR

Dining Room,

Parlor Room,

Library and

Chamber Furniture,

and all other articles of Furniture, and

in the variety of all in want of Furniture,

we are prepared to supply, in the most

LIBERAL MANNER.

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Our stock is unmanufactured by ourselves

and is of the best material, and of the

JUST RECEIVED

BY

HENRY LOUD,

East Weymouth,

10,000

Rolls Paper Hangings,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BORDERINGS.

—

This is the most extensive assortment of Paper

Hangings this side of Boston, and comprises

about Fifty different Patterns of the new styles.

Also, a new lot of

Painted Carpeting,

with numerous other

FALL GOODS,

and daily receiving new assortments.

See Samples of paper hangings may

be seen at W. T. Duffell's, at the Land-

ing.

Test.

A. J. BATES & CO., Stationers and Printers, will

be given by calling at

Weymouth, Oct. 7th, 1867.

SMITH'S COUGH TABLETS.

For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all

Respiratory Affections. A most efficient remedy. Try it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per box.

Smith's Oriental Hair Restorer.

A valuable article for the hair; highly recom-

mended by those who have given it a trial.

Price 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Hedy's Anemia Salve.

A sovereign remedy for Leucorrhoea, Stricture and

Wounds, Old Sores.

Smith's Anemia Coat Plaster.

The article is superior to the common Adhesive

Plaster.

The above articles are manufactured by

FEBERDAND SMITH,

281 High Street, Providence, R. I.

CHASTELLARS

WHITE

LIQUID ENAMEL.

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use

for giving the skin a beautiful pure-like tint, that

is only found in youth. It quickly removes Freckles,

Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Redness,

Sallowness, Eruptions, and all Impurities of the

skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin

soft and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be

exaggerated by the French and Italian artists, who

use it for the purpose of giving the skin a perfect

beauty. It is the only article of the kind that is

entirely pure and harmless. It is a perfect

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REPORT FROM

HEADQUARTERS.

THE ARMY IN MOTION! TROOPS

TO THE FRONT!

General Order No. 1.

ALL PERSONS LOOKING FOR A

Good Cooking Stove,

"Gas Burner,"

Air-Tight,

Ring, or Cylinder,

CAN FIND A CHOICE SELECTION AT

Headquarters.

Also, Linings and Grates, of all

descriptions.

N. B.—The Jobbies are changing their front,

and we are forming a new line, reinforced by

ALL KINDS OF SHOE FINDINGS.

Usually found in a Grocery Store. We are

bound to light out on this line.

RADCLIFFE & ALLEN.

23 Camp near Baptist Church.

Super Phosphate

OF LIME.

For wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, pota-

toes, tobacco, buckwheat, sorghum, turn-

ips, hops, garden vegetables,

and every crop and plant.

BAUGH BROTHERS & CO.,

General Wholesale Agents,

121 PEAR STREET, CORNER CEDAR

New York.

J. BINNEY & CO.,

Grocery & Provision Dealers,

CORNER WASHINGTON & BRAD STS.,

WEYMOUTH.

KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment

of

Family Groceries, Pork, Lard,

Hams, Butter, Cheese, &c.,

which they obtain at the lowest Market Prices.

For Cash.

Store closed every Wednesday evening, at six

o'clock.

In famous old Weymouth, the home of the

laborer, where labor is honored and none are opposed,

J. Binney & Co. their acquaintance would meet

at the corner where Broad crosses Washington

street.

Where ever attentive. It is their design

to keep a good stock in the Grocery line,

and sell at the lowest prices, and to be

that those who buy once will continue to call.

For favors received they are grateful, and will

endeavor to merit a patronage still.

J. BINNEY, G. E. FIELD.

Carpentering, Building, and

Furnal Undertaking.

THE subscriber having recently put in a new

engine and machinery, is prepared to do

Painting, Dry Siding, Turning, Chis-

el Work, &c.

and all other piece work, such as Doors, Sashes,

Blinds, Window Frames, &c. Also,

FURNAL UNDERTAKING.

All descriptions of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Cases,

Rides, &c., furnished, and all duties belong-

ing to Funeral Undertaking attended to.

J. E. RICE,

EAST WEYMOUTH.

South Shore Grove.

THIS Grove having lately been fitted up with

all the conveniences for the accommodation of

PIC-NIC PARTIES,

is now ready for use. This Grove is located at

North Weymouth.

about half a mile from the Depot of the South

Shore Railroad, and within a few rods of the

salt water. Apply to

LEWIS A. BEALS,

North Weymouth.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

AUCTIONEER,

Weymouth.

will attend to Real and Personal Estate in

this and foreign countries, on

June 6, 1867.

REMOVAL.

DR. P. CLARK, formerly at 15 Marshall St.,

has taken rooms at 140 COURT STREET,

BOSTON.

P. S.—Dr. Clark may be found on the last Satur-

day in each month, at PLUMMER'S, in

East Weymouth. He is here for the purpose of

being addressed by letter, giving the name

J. CRANE & SON

ARE SELLING

SEPH BRICK & SON,
Agricultural Implement and
SEED STORE,
Established in 1822.
VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Every kind worthy of cultivation, including
the new and improved varieties of our own
and foreign importations. The particulars see
page.
FLOWER SEEDS,
The best growers of Europe. Every variety
of the most reliable and well known
in our country. Joseph Brick, (son
of "Street's Book of Flowers") who, after
experience of forty years, and his well known
of flowers, will allow no seeds but such as
are perfectly reliable to be sent out from our
establishment. Our collection cannot be surpassed
in United States.
Onions, Turnips, and other fall crops,
and all kinds of seeds, are sold by
the bush, and in full descriptions, gratis.
JOSEPH BRICK & SON,
51 and 53 North Market St., Boston.

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Agricultural Implement and
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The Weymouth Weekly Gazette.

VOL. 1.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1867.

NO. 25.

Weymouth Gazette.
PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNING, BY
C. O. EASTBROOK.
A WEEKLY FOR ADVERTISERS, IN ADVANCE.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

THE TOAST FOR LABOR.

There's to the man with horny hand,
Who tugs the breathing fellow;
Where aunts ring, in every land,
He's loved by all good fellows.

And there's to him who goes afield,
And through the globe is phoning,
For with stout arm and axe both wild,
Whole nations are bowing.

Here's to the laborer in the mine,
The sailor on the ocean,
With those of every craft and line,
Who work with true devotion.

Our love for her who toils in gloom,
Who cranks and wheels are clanking;
Here's to the nurse, the mother, the seamstress,
Who do the work of the hand.

A curse for him who sneers at toil,
And shuns his share of labor,
The knave who robs his native soil,
While leaning on his neighbor.

Here may this truth live: the earth
Grows more and more in favor;
There is no wealth but ours in worth,
To handiwork and labor.

Then praise the founders of our wealth—
The builders of our Nation;
We know their worth, and now their health
Drink we with glad clamor.

THE MOVEMENT DOCTOR.

The Zonave doctor who has created
an excitement in Paris by curing dis-
eases by word of mouth, has been initiated
in China, N. Y., by a doctor of whom the
following account is given:

The doctor completed his lecture, and
called upon all who were sick and
wished to be healed to rise. A little re-
sistance was manifested at first, but soon
an old lady arose and the lecture was
kept.

"Now, said the doctor, call you who
have any pain, earache, tooth-ache, side-
ache, back-ache, stand up!"

Judging from the persons standing, the
numbers were to which the human
body is heir were faithfully represented.
Then the doctor shut his eyes, threw his
head back, and with a violent swing of
his arms toward the audience, at same
time opening his eyes wide, said:

"Disease, depart! You are now all
healed!"

The patients looked at one another in-
quiringly, perhaps doubtingly, and the
audience looked at the patients.
The doctor came to the rescue with—

"You from whom disease has gone,
sit down!"

Down went the old lady, and the rest,
as if ashamed of their lack of faith, soon
one by one sank into their seats. Pa-
tients were now invited forward, and
the doctor felt the stage to attend to
them, permitting his manipulations with
the remark that earache and paralysis
he could not always cure. He went to
work upon an old lady who declared that
she was deaf.

"Stand up, said the doctor, "shake
your head so and so and so," and the
doctor shook his head from side to side,
the old lady imitating him. Then shut-
ting his eyes and opening them suddenly
he said:

"Disease depart! You are healed!"

Doctor—"You hear better, don't you?"
Old Lady—"I hope so."

Doctor (triumphantly)—"Any one in
the audience can talk to this lady and
test the cure!"

Skeptical old lady—"Mash, can you
hear?"

Old Lady—"Hoy?"

Skeptical thought there was not much
necessity of pursuing that investigation
further.

An anxious mother brought forward a
boy with spine disease, and the doctor
was sure he could cure him. He pressed
the boy's back with his hands and recom-
mended the mother to pour hot water
down the youngster's back once a day,
and then told her to bring the boy to his
private office and a complete cure could
be effected.

It was not necessary, the Doctor said,
for the sick to be present. He could
effect a cure with his patient miles
away. Had cured a man of some disease
who stated that he had a sick wife at
home. The doctor said he took the
man's hands within his own and elimi-
nated a shock of magnetism through the
husband to the wife. The former went
home and found his wife dead from the
shock and was healed.

The doctor announced that he did not
with questions asked, as it took away his
power. Egly and had dis-positioned peo-
ple were led subjects to heal. He could
tell in a moment when it was a rail,
road car with a head man—it affected him
so he had to get right up and move his
seat, and in a half if the people were
by the room all looked like a pall to
him.

The patients now pressed round the
doctor, anxious to be healed, and a man
with spine disease and paralysis was the
next subject.

Doctor—"Lord bless you. Sit down,
rise up, quickly! quickly! now. Sit
down again—now rise up quickly. You
are healed. This is a blessed day to
you," and the man took his seat, uncon-
vinced.

Then blind woman or one partially
blind—"Open your eyes! There, you
can see better!"

Woman—"Oh, it would be a blessed
thing if I could."

The doctor commenced talking and the
old lady, as a matter of course, ceased.
He said that medicine never cured any—
it was the magnetism that went with it.
Six or seven old ladies waited at the feet
of the doctor while he dilated upon the
evil effects of blood-letting and the use of
nitrate of silver for eye disease. The
old ladies would not let him talk longer,
and he fell to curing them.

"Hold right still—shake your head
so—breathin' so—open your mouth so—
disease, depart from you! You are
healed! Your eyes are opened! You
can hear, can't you? Of course you can.
And many declared that they could see
and hear."

"You an old lady—"Open your eyes—
you can see now, with both eyes, alike."
Not quite, said the old lady, and the
doctor went through with the manipula-
tions, when the old lady declared she saw
better.

The lady had entered. The doctor took
her by the nose and told her to sniff and
you are healed. The lady went snuffing
to her seat as if testing her newly found
power.

"You blind man—"Put your glasses in
your eyes—"The Lord bless you—you
are healed," the doctor breathed upon
the eyes of the man and repeated that
he was healed, when the man opened his
eyes wide and took his seat as if satisfied.

A color blind man came forward with some
difficulty in his leg or foot. The doctor
said, "stand up your foot, get up quickly!
You are healed! run! run!" and he took
him by the nose of the neck and pushed
him across the floor. The colored man
took a seat, and ventured to inform one
of the audience that he was not satisfied,
when the gentleman said to the doctor—

"You profess to heal by the power of
God; this man says he is not healed."

Doctor—"I perceive, sir, you yourself
are in the gall of bitterness. There were
some in the time of Jesus who were an-
xious to throw chalk under the wheels,
but he left like saying, Father, forgive."

The doctor says he possessed the pow-
er from childhood; it was a divine gift.

MRS. LINCOLN.

A full explanation of the troubles of
Mrs. Lincoln has been published, from
which a description of the articles offered
for sale affords an insight into the pres-
ent state to her, as is stated, by those
who sought her fallacies in obtaining
advice:

As one enters the room where these
articles are exhibited, the first that at-
tracts the eye are five elegant camel's
hair shawls hanging carelessly on the
back of a chair. They are of the finest
texture, and were considered the most
expensive in the market at the time of
their purchase, the largest costing \$1000
in gold, and the others from \$325 to
\$500 each. Two white Paisley shawls
lie on the lounge. They are of remark-
able fineness and delicate finish, and are
valued at \$300 each. On the show-case
lies an exquisite and magnificent white
point lace shawl which cost \$1000, and
near by are five of the same, averaging
from \$200 to \$300 each. Seven heavy
double point lace shawls included in the
list were worth \$1500, and a pair of, cov-
ered with the richest of thread lace, is
valued at \$200. Comparisons among
the articles is a Russian sable cape of the
finest and softest hair. It is very large,
and cost \$1000 in gold, and is accom-
panied by a sable lace valued accordingly.
Thrown upon the fire is a point lace
handkerchief of the most delicate texture,
worth \$100, and lying in a pile upon a
long table are twenty-three dresses,
whose estimated value is \$10,000. Two
elaborately wrought bracelets, of the
finest gold and deeply made, are val-
ued at \$800, and in the show case are
displayed some of the richest gems in
the world. An exquisite set of dia-
monds, comprising a pin and earrings,
the stones of rare brilliancy and large
size, are exposed for sale. They are val-
ued at \$1000. A single sapphire dia-
mond ring, of great brilliancy, is val-
ued at \$1000, and two similar ones cost \$500
and \$300 respectively. A set of sapphire
diamond earrings is valued at \$300, and
alongside are a watch and chain worth
\$1000. The value of the whole is esti-
mated at \$10,000 in gold.

THE WEST.

Albert D. Richardson, an old and well-
known newspaper man, has recorded in
a volume his reminiscences of several
journeys in the far West. Mr. Richard-
son begins at St. Louis, and he says of
THE MISSOURI RIVER.

John Randolph exaggerated in declar-
ing that the Ohio was frozen over one-
half the year and dry the other half.
But Benton told almost the exact truth
when he described the Missouri as a
little too thick to swim in and not
quite thick enough to walk on. By day-
light, the broad current is impactive and
repulsive—a stream of liquid brick-dust
or flowing mud, studded with dead tree
trunks, broken by logs and islands of
driest sand, and encased by crumbling
shores of naked soil. Its water will
deposit a sediment an eighth of an inch
thick upon the bottom of a tumbler in
five minutes. Though at first unpalatable
and medicinal, one soon finds it a pleas-
ant, healthful beverage. I have seen
eminent Missourians so partial to it as to
urge that the pure waters of the Rock
Mountains were unfit to drink because
of their clearness!

One of our eastern passengers, pour-
ing out half a pitcher full for addition,
was utterly disgusted with its color in
the white porcelain basin.

"Here, waiter," he exclaimed, "bring
me clean water; somebody has washed
in this."

Its aspect quite justifies the Indian
appellation of "strong water," and possi-
bly accounts for the numbness of whites
to the minor tort to weaken it with
whiskey. A novice fancy bathings in
it must sally out any one not very
dirty to begin with; but it proves soft
and cleansing.

Navigating the Missouri, at low water,
is like putting a steamer upon dry land,
and sending a boy ahead with a sprank-
ling top.

ORIGIN OF WESTERN NAMES.

"Kansas," signifying "smoky," is the
name of a degraded and nearly extinct
Indian tribe. Lewis and Clark, and all
other early explorers, spell it as pre-
sented, with a "z."

Kansas towns perpetuate many In-
dian names. Oswatimie, the home of
old John Brown, was formed from the
Oage and Potawatimie rivers, at whose
junction it is built. Okabawa was
named in joint honor of Oka, an old
chief, and Laowa, his son. Okawke
signifies the "yellow belt." Hawadai,
in Brown country, commemorates Long-
fellow's hero. Kinnick is a corruption
of Koon-ne-koo (the foremost man), a
gentle Ki-kapoo prophet. "White Cloud"
was a brave chief among the Iowas, and
the city of White Cloud is built on his
old hunting-ground. Wanaboose is
from Wan-hoo-se (the dawn of day),
the name given to a Potawatimie lead-
er who attacked the enemy just at day-
break.

There is a legend of an old brave
within the present limits of Wisconsin,
whose spaw annually presented him
with a girl. Women are of little repute
among the Indians, and the heart of the
eldest man longed for a son and heir. But
the spaw had all the obstinacy of her
sex, and every twelve-month the appear-
ance of the inevitable girl filled him
with despondency and chagrin. On one
of these sad occasions the unhappy brave
visited a little grove, for settlers were
already encroaching upon his domain.
He was plunged in profoundest gloom,
and refused to drink or to eat.

A white deer, knowing his disappoint-
ment, congratulated him upon the new
arrow added to his domestic quiver.
With a look of mute rapturous disgust,
he ejaculated, "She-boy-zim" (she-boy
again) strode from the grove, and never
again returned to the scene of his broken
hopes. And when a flourishing town
sprang up around the little grove, it was
named, by common consent, She-boy-
zoo.

Topeka is an Indian word signifying
"potatoes." Scientists translated it "small
potatoes"—an interpretation which the
Topeka philologists indignantly rejected.

"MINE LAKE."

Repeatedly the United States Marshal
from Leocompton, with an armed posse
at his heels, galloped into Lawrence
with a warrant for Lane's arrest. But
the Lawrence people were men of
heroic reflexes. The first person a keel
would perhaps reply that he "never
heard of any such man." Another would
report him "gone down South." A third
saw him an hour ago, but thought he
was now over upon the Reservation.
Then a young man, with a revolver at
his side, would step up and demand
gravely:

"Holla, Marshal, looking for Jim Lane?"
"Yes; where is he?"
"Just left town. I saw him start for
Lima, ten minutes ago, with a twelve-
pounder under his arm."

Amid the derisive laughter which fol-
lowed the angry officer and his posse
would ride homeward. Before they
were fairly out of sight, Lane would
come striding leisurely up Massachusetts
street, wearing the old black bearskin
aversion, which enveloped him winter
and summer, and asking if my body had
heard a gentleman from Leocompton in-
quiring for him!

LAWYER LAW IN THE EARLY KANSAS
DAYS.

In Lawrence, when the assessor asked
one man for a list of his property, a mob
began to gather, and he departed abrupt-
ly. Upon his arrival in Topeka he
heard a party of young men step into an
adjacent store and inquire:

"Can you lend us a rope?"
"For what purpose?"
"There is a log-assessor in town, and
we are going to hang him."

The officer absconded again, in what
Claude used to call "terrible and tremen-
dous haste" fully convinced that the post
of safety was a private station. No
further law efforts were made.

TOWN LOT SPECULATIONS.

The pantomime of actual life began
with beggars clad in rags. But the
genre of real estate speculation touched
them with his wand, and lo! the tatters
were gone, and they stood decked in
purple, adorned with jewels, and weight-
ed down with gold. Young men who
never before owned fifty dollars at once,
a few weeks after reaching Kansas,
possessed full pockets, with town shares
by the score; and talked of thousands as
if they had been rocked in golden crad-
les, and fed with the famous Miss Kil-
manseg's golden spoon. On a smaller
scale was repeated the story of that
Minnesota wood-sawyer who accumulated
half a million in half a year. On
paper, all these towns were magnificent.

UNREAL REAL ESTATE.

Weston, Missouri, was once a leading
and thriving town. Now the erratic
stream had made deposits in front, until
large buildings, formerly on the bank,
were one-sided of a mile inland. At St.
Joseph, forty miles above, and upon
underlying quicksands, the river was fast
cutting into the city. Several acres had
disappeared in a single year. Brick ware-
houses on the levee were now deserted,
and their outer walls falling. A family
in the lower part of the town were at
dinner, when the ground beneath them
began to tremble. At first they thought
it an earthquake, but it proved a water-
quake. They fled to a safe distance,
and saw house, garden and an acre of
land slide into the encroaching element.
One night, contrary to all odds, they de-
livered them in St. Louis! It was a light
of fancy to call such property real estate.

At St. Joseph the river originally flow-
ed in front of First street. Now it ran
along Fourth, and the intervening land
had disappeared. A non-resident, who
purchased a house here, soon after the city
was laid out, returned in 1838 to look
after them. He supposed them some-
where in the bed of the stream, but had
the curiosity to ascertain by survey.
They proved to be on the other side of
the river, in Elwood, Kansas!

A KANSAS COURT, 1837.

Once an attorney for the defence took
his egean from his mouth, and behind a
huge puff of smoke, objected to certain
testimony on the other side as inadmis-
sible. The justice gravely replied:

"The Court sustains the objection and
rules that the question cannot be asked
at this stage of the game."

The inference was, that "the Court"
played poker.

PRE-EMPTION.

We selected and asked our quarters
seamans, and after returning to Quindaro,
sent out boards, and had a cabin erected
upon each. But a few weeks later,
when we went back to look to our dwell-
ings, some enterprising comrade had
carried away every one of them! He
did not leave a single board, nail, or
spline. Now, notwithstanding the forty
dollars which his capidity cost me, I
have profound respect for that shrewd
speculator who not only obtained so
much valuable lumber for nothing, but
found it already delivered thirty miles in
the interior, when the expenses of haul-
ing were enormous. It must have en-
abled him to build a palatial mansion, but
my experience was a ludicrous one
upon the ancient legend that every
man's house is his castle.

From such a school must have gradu-
ated the Kansas Infantry, which
aspired to a reputation for plundering
during the great rebellion. A number
of Kansas regiments marching through
Missouri, reigned themselves upon
their old enemies; but this led unex-
pectedly to a war that had a long ph

camp stories used to illustrate with gen-
uine American exaggeration. One of
them ran thus: In an Arkansas campaign
a general officer found the entire—th
grouped around a saw-mill, and weep-
ing like little boys.

"Why, boys," he asked, "what's the mat-
ter?"

"Matter enough!" sulked one enterpris-
ing volunteer. "This far we have never
left anything behind us; but we can't
possibly steal this saw-mill!"

A KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

That body meant business; but its
paraphernalia was not gorgeous. Indeed,
it looked a good deal like the Arizona
Legislature, which used to meet in a log-
cabin with a dirt floor. Our sessions
were held in a Lawrence hall, over the
"Commercial Restaurant." The members
lived in widely separated portions of the
territory. Chilled with long winter
rides, they would enter in slouched hats,
top boots and blue army overcoats with
enormous capes, crowd around the stove,
and canvass the latest news or rumor of
disturbance. No inferior rank was
tolerated; every man was a general.
At the appointed hour, Lane, ex-officio
president, would rap on the table, and
command in his hoarse gutturals:

"The house will come to order!"

"Then he pulled at the bell-cord until
a waiter appeared.

"John, bring us one, two, three, four,"
(counting the members present), four-
teen hot whisky punches and a box of
cigars! Ah! John, fifteen hot whiskies,
General Walker, you are just in time.
General Richardson, you will read the
minutes of the last meeting."

The completion of the reading found
the house warmed externally and inter-
nally for the transaction of business.
Under its auspices, organization and en-
rollment progressed rapidly. The terri-
torial governor (Denver) issued a pro-
clamation against it, but proclamations
were cheap and plenty, and his was
undisputed. There were frequent rumors
that he was about to promote its leading
members to the honors of martyrdom
by arresting them; but, once begun, he
could hardly have stopped without ar-
resting the whole population of Kansas. So
he confined his warfare to paper bullets
of the brain.

IMPROVED LEGISLATORS.

The Territorial Legislature of 1859
was a more reputable body than that of
the previous year. Still one of the re-
presentatives, originally from Indiana,
in recording himself a physician, trans-
cribed very promptly the letters "P-h-i-s-i-
-an," then hesitated a moment, and at last,
turning to a bystander, asked, in all
seriousness:

"Do you spell physician 'tion,' or 'sion'?"
AN INFINITE DEAL OF SACK.

At a creek crossing, a little tent be-
side an road is labelled "grocery," in
enormous letters. With keen appetites
we awake the melancholy merchant who,
in green spectacles, is sleeping soundly
between two whisky barrels.

"Have you any crackers?"
"Nary cracker!"
"Any bread?"
"Any what?"
"Bread!"
"No, sir" (indignantly), "I don't keep
a bakery!"

"Any ham?"
"No."
"Any figs?"
"No."

"Well, what have you?"
"Why, I have sardines, pickled oys-
ters, smoking tobacco, and, stranger,
I have got some of the best whisky you
ever seen since you was born!"

TOUSIN ON WHEELS.

In most land-offices a man cannot
pre-empt unless he has a house at least
twelve feet square. I have known a
house "twelve by fourteen," when
actually the only building upon the
claim was one whitened out with a pen-
knife, twelve inches by fourteen.

Some officers require that the house
must have a glass window. While trav-
elling in the interior, I stopped at a
little shack, without lights, hanging
upon a nail. As I had seen similar
frames in other cabins, I asked the owner
what it was for.

"To pre-empt with," was the reply.
"How?"

"Why, don't you understand? To
enable my witness to swear that there
is a window in my house!"

Sometimes the same cabin is moved
from claim to claim, until half a dozen
different persons have pre-empted with
it. In Nebraska, a little frame house,
like a country Quakerman's car, was
built for this purpose on wheels, and
drawn by oxen. It carried the pre-
emptor to a war that had a long ph

residence upon his claim. It was let at
five dollars a day, and scores of chains
were proved up and pre-empted with it.
The discovery of any such malpractice
and perjury would invalidate the title.
But I never knew of an instance where
the pre-emptor was deprived of his land
after once receiving his title.

SOME ERRONEOUS NOTIONS
CORRECTED.

We are occasionally much amused by
the empiries made by eastern correspon-
dents concerning the Indians; whether
they are not likely to make a descent
on Atchison, and massacre the inhabi-
tants, or Kansas is not liable to be
desolated by the savages, etc. And Mr.
Downs, Land Commissioner of the
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad
Company, assures us that he daily re-
ceives letters in which fears are expressed
that it is unsafe to settle on the Kickapoo
Reservation, which he is now selling on
such desirable terms, because of the prox-
imity of the wild Indians! Now, while
these fears are honestly expressed, they
seem so ridiculous to the residents of
Kansas, that they are almost treated with
contempt. If the writers of these "fear-
ful" letters would take a little time, and
consult a good map, they would soon
see that the Kickapoo Reservation com-
menced at a point twenty miles west of
Atchison, and extended twelve and a half
miles west of that point, (it covering an
area of 12 1/2 x 22 1/2 miles), and that
beyond the Reservation there are many
miles of excellent farming country, dotted
with farm houses, adorned by numerous
villages, supplied with schools, and churches,
and newspapers, and mills, and
railroads, and stage-roads; and that away
beyond that, fully two hundred miles
from the Missouri river at Atchison, is
the nearest point to which the wild In-
dians have ventured during their most
presumptuous raids. Why there is no
more danger from Indians, at Atchison,
or on the Kickapoo Reserve, than there
is in Ohio. The Kickapoos are as harm-
less, so far as scalp taking is concerned,
as a twelve-month baby. And the whole
tribe that now occupied the diminished
Reserve, numbers but 212 degenerate
beings.

But to make the matter more clear,
and to correct, if possible, an error that
is shared by many otherwise well-in-
formed persons, let us take Atchison as
a starting point on the Missouri river.
It is about 39 degrees north latitude.
Now travel up the river, by steamboat if
you please, 268 miles, to Omaha, the
starting point of the Northern Branch of
the Union Pacific Railroad, and you
may take a train on that road and ride
375 miles directly west to Julesburg,
without any fear of Indians; and should
you go another hundred miles or more
west on the line of that road you would
find settlers with the scalps on their
heads intact. Now, go down the Mis-
souri river from Atchison, 76 miles to
Wyandotte, and you may take the South-
ern Branch, or Eastern Division, as it is
called, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and
on its trains you may go directly west
230 miles to Fort Harker, and find large
towns and villages all along the line, and
people living in them with their scalps
on! In all this portion of northern Kan-
sas, and southern Nebraska, included be-
tween the northern and southern branch-
es of the Union Pacific Road, and ly-
ing east of a line drawn from Jules-
burg to Fort Harker, or Ellsworth, as
some maps give it—all this country is
as free from the incursions of hostile
Indians, as is New York City. The
Central Branch of the Union Pacific
Railroad, starting from Atchison, runs
west through this section, and is now
completed for nearly a hundred miles,
travelling in its best forty-five miles the
celebrated Kickapoo Reserve, now being
settled up by colonists from the east.

Let no one who desires to come to
Kansas, and find a home on its fertile
lands, be deterred by the big bear of
"Wild Indians," because a glance at a
good map with the explanation given
above, will prove that there is no cause
for alarm on that score. FIVE PAGES.

Errors of the World.—The little I
have seen of the world teaches me to
look upon the errors of others in sorrow,
not in anger. When I take the history
of one poor heart that has sinned and
suffered, and represent to myself the
struggles and temptations it has passed
through, the brief judgments of pay, the
heavy load of remorse of hope and fear,
the pressure of want, the desertion of friends,
I would have leave the erring of my
fellow man with him from whose land
it came. —Longfellow

A vocalist says he could sing "Way
Down Old T'n River," if he could only
find the patch

Chinese in California.—The yellow
man, generally a Chinese, often a Malay,
sometimes a Dyak, has been drawn into
the Pacific states from Asia, and from
the Eastern Archipelago by the hot de-
mand for labor; any kind of which comes
to him as a boon. From digging in the
mine to cooking an omelette and ironing
a shirt, he is equal to everything by
which dollars can be gained. Of these
yellow people there are now sixty thou-
sand in California, Utah, and Montana;
they come and go; but many more of
them come than go. As yet these harm-
less crowds are weak and useful. Hop
Chan keeps a laundry; Chi Hing acts as
cook; Cum Thing is a maid-of-all-
work. They are in no man's way, and
they labor for a crust of bread; carry-
ing the load when Mike has run away
to the diggings; and scrubbing the floor
when Biddy has made some wretch the
happiest of his sex. Simple and patient,
these yellow men, though far from strong,
are eager for any kind of work; but
they prefer the employments of women
to those of men; delighting in an en-
gagement to wash clothes, to nurse
babies, and to wait on guests. They
make very good butlers and chamber-
maids. Lao Sing, a jolly old girl in
pig-tail, wishes your shirt, starching and
ironing them very neatly, except that
you cannot persuade him to refrain from
spitting on your cuffs and fronts. To
him spitting on linen is the same as
dampening it with drops of water; and the
habits of his life prevent him, even
though you should catch him by the
pig-tail, and rub his tiny bit of nose on
the burning iron, from seeing that it is
not the same to you.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1887.

LABORS FOR FREEDOM.

Mrs. J. G. Griffin, of Washington, widely known as an enthusiastic and devoted laborer for the welfare of freedmen, has furnished through Turner, Esq., the following particulars of the rise and progress of the work of elevating the colored people in that section to a higher social condition. She says that in March, 1861, it was estimated that fifteen thousand freed people, formerly slaves in Maryland and Virginia, were in the District of Columbia, most of whom were brought in by the Government, or came with the army for protection and subsistence, having been driven from their old homes, or left without the means to live.

At this time no preparation was made for their subsistence by the provost marshal or any charitable institution. During the winter of 1861-2, it was found that their sufferings were almost beyond description, living as they did, in garret and cellar and stable, often with no fire and the least possible allowance of food. But for the vast number of troops requiring immense accommodations and the labor of a multitude of servants, these people must have starved to death by thousands. At this time there were, however, beside the adult-bodied, the aged and the young children requiring care, and provisions of clothing, food and fuel. The mortality of the poor, for want of care, was fearful. I found these people crowded into small shanties, often eight by twelve feet square, and in ghastly filthy large enough for a pair of horses, with furniture or broken persons sleeping on the floor, without bed or blanket or furniture—such in one of these I found a dead body among the living, with no preparation for a burial.

For eighteen months, in the work of searching out and attending to the burial of a vast multitude, no funeral services were once performed, no sympathizing neighbor came to close the eyes, and no minister, white or black, to preach or pray, or even to visit the afflicted and bereaved "contrabands," who were as much despised by a large portion of the old colored residents in the city, as by those who claimed superiority on account of being white. After many long and tedious walks, combing the houses and cellars and stables, where a lone woman often performed all the services of helping the stupid driver to sit down the coffin and unscrew the coffin lid, and by the aid and sometimes of the mother of her own child, or aged parent, laying the coffin upon its last resting place, listening down the coffin lid, and helping to place it on the hearse, after months of such service I was permitted by the U. S. Marshal to ride upon the coffin, instead of walk on these dreary death marches.

But the care of the living, at this time, the early part of the winter, which was very severe, engrossed the thought of the humane, and upon application for assistance in wood, blankets and provision, to the Secretary of War, with as much of system as I had time to devise, I visited part of each day and gave tickets to those in distress, then calling upon the Secretary for teams and wood, went to a stand where I had notified the women I would buy, and divided among them from six to ten cords of wood per day, and sometimes even considerable more, having found it necessary to make a stand in three or four parts of the city, in order that these women might carry the wood (on their heads) to their stopping place. Some days two hundred families or more were supplied in this way, and so a great deal of suffering was relieved, still much remained.

Blankets were distributed in the same way of ticketing, and government kindly furnished a team. These were also distributed on the streets, an accurate account of how many were given to each family being kept for final report.

About the middle of December, finding that the suffering for want of food was intolerable, Secretary Stanton, whose humane sympathy was never quenched by his earnest and arduous labors in the war, allowed me to open a soup house, and soon after two others, from which, during the months of January and February, over two thousand a day were fed, at a cost of less than a quarter of a cent, and were saved from starvation and made comparatively comfortable.

From this time until the Bureau was created, this system of giving food, blankets and fuel, to the most destitute women, children, and aged people, was in my charge, as agent, and furnished by the Secretary of War, from the freedmen's fund.

The annual report shows that during that year a fraction over twenty-nine thousand dollars was thus appropriated. The system of relief then established has since, with little alteration and improvement, been adopted.

In the autumn of 1865, it was found that twenty-two thousand and in 1866, Howard of North Bridgewater, results justify to a prohibitory law were then in the District all coming to this city in this is the second game between these executed, and ought not to remain upon our statute books. The speaker said there was no objection made to the law

TEMPERANCE MASS CONVENTION.

There was quite a gathering of the friends of temperance in the town hall on Friday last week. The day was dull and somewhat rainy, but a very good audience was gathered. A quartet sang under the direction of Mr. Elliott Nash, favored the company with good singing, and the Weymouth Band discoursed excellent music.

The Convention organized by the choice of Elias Richard, Esq., for President, and Messrs. J. S. Fogg, M. C. Dyer, Wilbur Chivers, D. C. Earl, Z. Blumhild, J. M. Whitcomb, B. F. White, Wm. Dyer, Darius Smith, Jr., James Humphrey, Almer P. Nash, and Deas, J. Reed, A. Raymond, S. W. Nash, F. E. Lund, J. W. Lund, and Gen. B. F. Pratt, for Vice Presidents, and Wilbur Chivers and A. P. Nash for Secretaries.

After the organization prayer was offered by Rev. Gibson Cole. The president then made some appropriate remarks touching the purpose of the meeting, and closed by introducing Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D. of Boston to the audience.

After an introduction treating briefly of the evils of intemperance, which were admitted by all, Dr. Eddy proceeded to show why a license law should be enacted, and why the present prohibitory law should remain upon the statute books.

I. Because the licensing of any moral evil is a crime against society and the welfare of all good government. God's laws are positive and prohibitory against all sin. We should legislate to stop crime, not legalize it. No more reason why a law favoring the indulgence of intemperance should be passed than a law favoring any other evil.

II. License law makes respectable the public conscience. Under such law, men will sell and drink with more conscience, and produce inferior results; but they will make it respectable. The better the man engaged in it, the more terrible its effects. Let the rum-seller be like his trade; get the worst men you can find; take them out of the lowest grade of society.

III. License law has failed to check the selling of intoxicating drinks, and has proved a failure everywhere. England's curse today is intemperance; its evils are seen everywhere. Facts show that licensing does not lessen the evil—it never has—it never will. Pass a license law and it will be evaded just as the present law is. The whole history of these laws shows that they are frivolous and worthless. Repeal the present prohibitory law, and all the sum of society would rejoice.

IV. License law has failed, but prohibitory law has proved a success, wherever enforced. For ten years the law was on the statute books, but not enforced, because of certain technicalities. These have now been decided upon; everything touching the law is declared to be constitutional and sound. This law has not been fully tried. Yet, in 1845, a decrease of more than 300,000 in the single city of Boston. Reports from mayors of the different cities in the State prove the same peace, unity, brotherly and sisterly love, fact, that the law, even when but partially enforced, has not been a failure. The very crying out of the rum party and when he returns comes back to word, this law has fully enforced, and runs with its high-sounding notes of "Peace be with you," but when they get stationed in the charmed circle, familiarity comes, excepting in bringing contempt, and this breeding discontent, of peace thus as first as the pure white dove can fly.

All this time the world is unreformed, sinners are growing up in every by-way, and from these quarrels backsliders go thick and fast down the hill of grace. The church of goodness, truth and religion are perverted from their design into bads where rings the echoes of savage and venomous denials. Moss grows on the steps, mice nibble at the pews, a grim looking little lies on the pulpit, as if to give a little religion in this region of dust. Young men and children, old ones, look into the dirty windows, on to the decaying timbers, and say in their hearts, "If Christianism differ so, and yet perfect, what harm is there in us imperfect sinners engaging in no greater sins."

Montune, enemies to religion look on and see because the passions of men professing to be Christians makes them forget their duty to themselves, to the community, and their principles.

Base Ball. A match game of base ball was played Tuesday afternoon at last week at East Weymouth, between the team of Scituate and the team of North Bridgewater, results justify to a prohibitory law were then in the District all coming to this city in this is the second game between these executed, and ought not to remain upon our statute books. The speaker said there was no objection made to the law

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of this town were held at the Town Hall Monday evening last. Elias Richards was chosen chairman and J. Murray Whitcomb Secretary.

The chair appointed a committee of eleven, consisting of Messrs. Wilbur Chivers, James Humphrey Esq., D. L. Earl, E. Munroe Thayer, John Blanchard, Chas. Hawes, Nathl. B. Thayer, Josiah Reed, D. Smith, Jr., Geo. W. Nash and Almer B. Derby to nominate lists of delegates to attend the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial District Convention, the Second Councillor District Convention, and the Norfolk County Convention. Subsequently the above committee reported to the meeting for delegates to the several conventions as follows:

To the Senatorial Convention at Cohasset, Oct. 21. At Large—Wilbur Chivers, Gen. B. F. Pratt, James Humphrey, Esq., Almer P. Nash, John P. Lovell, Wm. Dyer, John S. Fogg, Daniel C. Earle, E. A. Hunt, E. Munroe Thayer, David S. Murray, Charles Hawes, Almer B. Derby, J. M. Whitcomb, J. Blanchard, Elias Richards, Darius Smith, Jr., Marshal C. Dyer, Josiah Reed.

To the Norfolk County Convention at Dedham, Oct. 22. At Large—Angus Beals, Alvan Raymond, Stephen W. Nash, Thomas B. Porter, Joseph Dyer, Geo. W. Fay, Wm. W. Raymond, J. N. Hollis, D. W. Harrows, Chas. S. Lloyd.

To the Second Councillor District Convention at Randolph, Oct. 22. At Large—Sidus Ross, Edmund Bates, Thomas Beavers, Richard A. Hunt, Edward Lewis, Nathl. B. Thayer, Elton Sherman, Nathl. Blanchard, Contington Nash, D. E. Reed.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted and adopted, and the several delegates authorized to fill vacancies, if any occur.

Interesting addresses were made by several gentlemen, among them Rev. Mr. Terry, who said that there were times when church members might neglect the prayer meeting for a moment, and at this time, when great moral movements were in progress, he thought it incumbent on him to be present, being his first appearance, which was also the case with Rev. Mr. Cole, who kept the audience interested for a short time with remarks adapted to the occasion.

The evening was one of the largest ever held in town, and the nominating was decidedly and overwhelmingly "prohibition."

A Chapter of Accidents.—The day last, Mr. Wm. Collamore, of Peabody, fell from the tongue of his wagon while carrying coal from the Landing, and the wheel passing over his head killed him instantly. The team of two yoke of oxen and a pair of horses, proceeded for a short distance and then stopped. The oxen, it is supposed, then turned the wagon over, and carried into the house several children. He had purchased a piece of zinc at the store of Mr. J. O. Foye, and it is supposed he fell while endeavoring to secure it on the load.

The same day a child three years of age, son of Mr. John Newman, who resides on Broad street, East Weymouth, while climbing an embankment in the yard sustained a fracture of an arm by falling. The child had just recovered from a fracture of the same arm caused by another child pushing him down a few weeks since, and had not been out of the house more than ten minutes before the second accident occurred. Dr. Warren, of the Landing, was called to attend the child.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Dr. Nye's mother was thrown from a horse starting as she was about to step out of the chair, but she fortunately escaped without serious injury, although some severe bruises were sustained.

The well known horse "Johnny," belonging to E. D. Drury, coach driver, of Haverhill, stumbled while passing down the hill near Braintree Creek Wednesday morning, and threw Mr. D. into the road. The horse then turned round, and ran through the Square and up the turnpike, demolishing the relief of antiquity into which he was harnessed before his career was checked.

A fine specimen of the American eagle, supposed to be the one liberated in Boston at the reception of General Sheridan, lit on the Town Hall last Monday.

Episcopal Services will continue to be held in the hall corner of Washington and Front streets, every Sunday, until the opening of the new church; morning service at 10:12 o'clock, evening service at 7:12 o'clock, Sunday school at 2:12 o'clock. All seats being free, collections will be taken at each Sunday service.

State Constable Moore, of East Bridgewater has been transferred from the Plymouth County district, to Suffolk County. For the present Constable Macy, of North Bridgewater, is Chief Constable for this county.

while it was not enforced, but when it began to be enforced, then began the opposition to it. The second objection is the law requires extraordinary means to support it, hence it ought not to be a law. This reasoning was shown to be inconsistent and such as is never resorted to by any other law. A third objection is that the law is very expensive, and ought to be repealed. Here it was shown that the working of the law had been a source of profit to the State. The income for nine months was \$199,121.41, while the whole expense attending it was but \$88,882.36, leaving a profit of more than one hundred thousand dollars in nine months. It is also said the law is oppressive; we cannot get liquor when we need it. But, said the speaker, those same men tell us that there is just as much rum sold and drunk today as ever. Another objection is that the law is a violation of the rights of man. Every citizen should determine what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Said Mr. Cole in reply to this, Do not these men advocate a license law, which also prescribes their rights, telling them when and where they may drink, and who may have the privilege? If entire prohibition is wrong, is not a partial prohibition?

Among all the petitioners for a license law there was not a single woman, but thousands were among the opposers. A large portion of the influence for such a law was from Suffolk county.

In closing Mr. Cole urged the importance of standing by the prohibitory law, of giving it a fair and thorough trial. He said our enemies were terribly in earnest; they had invested time, money and energies, and meant something; but if we were prompt and earnest, the battle will be ours.

Both speakers urged upon our citizens the importance of work, and it is hoped that every lover of sobriety and peace will at once enter upon it.

Daring Attempt at Murder.—Mr. J. L. Hudson, formerly a clerk in M. H. Reed's store at the Landing, recently met with a rough welcome in the west, where he had gone to embark in business. A quarrel at Omaha gives the following account: One of the most daring attempts at murder and garroting that has ever been committed took place last night. The following are the facts:

About 10 o'clock last evening as Mr. J. L. Hudson, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, was walking from the Cozen's Hotel to the Herndon House, when nearly opposite the Continental Saloon, two men rushed out from behind him and threw over his head and the upper portion of his body a large black cloth. They then wound it around his body in such a way as to render him powerless. One of the Garroters then held him while the other with a large dark knife inflicted several ugly slashes in his right arm and a pair of horses, proceeded for a short distance and then stopped. The oxen, it is supposed, then turned the wagon over, and carried into the house several children. He had purchased a piece of zinc at the store of Mr. J. O. Foye, and it is supposed he fell while endeavoring to secure it on the load.

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[illegible]

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1887.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

Of the first-class steamers, the "Sound Steamer," a new boat, built at the Weymouth Shipyard, is now being fitted out for the season. It is a fine vessel, with a hull of iron, and a cabin of wood. It is fitted with the latest improvements in steam engines, and is capable of making a run of thirty miles in a day. It is now being fitted out for the season, and will be ready to start on its first run on the 1st of November. It is a fine vessel, with a hull of iron, and a cabin of wood. It is fitted with the latest improvements in steam engines, and is capable of making a run of thirty miles in a day. It is now being fitted out for the season, and will be ready to start on its first run on the 1st of November.

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smoke stack and the wood work, afford-

ing ample protection from fire. They are supplied with four 100 lb. water-tight buckets, and each steam engine is provided with a fire extinguisher. The vessel is also provided with a life boat, and is fitted with the latest improvements in steam engines, and is capable of making a run of thirty miles in a day. It is now being fitted out for the season, and will be ready to start on its first run on the 1st of November.

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PERSONAL.

A few members of the press from the city, honored the Weymouth Gazette with a call on Tuesday last. After a brief survey of our office, being in equal parts and our friends all looked in friendly mood, we were introduced to Mr. Benj. White, at North Weymouth, to greet the patron of the plough and spade, who in former years wielded the shooting stick and is well known to the people of the city. After a gentle tap at the door we were ushered into an apartment and in due form announced ourselves, when our "first worthy" disciple of the type appeared, to whom was tendered remarks congratulatory of good health, &c., which received the following rejoinder:

Gentlemen:—Permit me to present to you my respectful and sincere acknowledgments for the honor of your call this day. To be called one of the members of the craft is indeed a gratifying compliment, and awakens recollections of deep interest and feelings of warm attachment. Like all printers, I have had a good bank, but no money; many straight rules, but few in the right line; was compelled to justify daily, and was noted for error; my register was perfect, yet the reward vicious; trying to prove everything, while my proof was the last matter was doubtful. I planned a horizontal with a perpendicular motion, was constantly shooting at matters that never hit; presented everything seeking wet, while the world considered lanky dry; constantly in chase through all the contraptions for the good of mankind, I was daily compelled to distribute their efforts and show them away in small cases. Such was the law of the craft, I was obliged to keep a gallop always standing on which in end of the black and white, I being the most useless through all this I was pressed and was the last to receive kind and sympathetic indulgence from all here for whom I wasted the most precious in conclusion will say with all this experience, I found in the craft mankind's mind, where one had brains twenty had stomachs, and therefore concluded to feed the latter, and that is why you find me here today.

A shake of hands followed, and after a pleasant ride, riding along by schools and churches and neat and pretty dwellings of our villages, round through Hingham to Pease's school in East Weymouth, the party set down to satisfy the inner man with one of the superb choicest. The typographic corps then returned home, clear as a bell of Colubian, all bright and upright, no empty cases, no battered faces, and we distributed our favors with a general wish that all might be preserved from the old shoe.

LECTURE.—Mr. Rowland, of Boston, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, will address the Union Christian Association in South Weymouth, on Rev. Mr. Hayes' church, on Monday evening, the 28th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. W. P. Mallow, President.

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UNION SOCIETY MEETING.

At a meeting of the members of the Union Religious Society, held in the vestry of said society on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1887, the meeting was opened by the Clerk.

Voted, To choose a moderator for said meeting.

Benj. T. Towse, Esq. was chosen Moderator.

Voted, To hear the reports of the committees chosen at the annual meeting, who reported they had done nothing.

Voted, To discharge said committees from further service.

Voted, That the assessors be instructed to open the meeting-house for public worship till such time as repairs are being made.

Voted, To choose a committee of seven to make arrangements for conducting all meetings and to supply the pulpit.—Hon. John W. Lord, Levi W. Holman, Jacob Lord, Charles T. Crane, Nathl. Blanchard, Granville Thompson, and A. Prescott Nash were appointed said committee.

Voted, To instruct said committee not to allow any persons to occupy the pulpit, or to take the lead of any meeting, either in the meeting-house or vestry, until such persons have been selected and approved by them, and that any person shall be regarded as willfully interrupting and disturbing an assembly of people met for the worship of God.

Dr. F. F. Forsyth proposed as an amendment to the motion for the last vote, "that the pastor be informed that the house is to be opened, and be requested to supply the pulpit." No vote was given for this amendment, but it received a very full and decided no.

Voted, That the Sabbath School be permitted to use the meeting-house as usual.

Voted, To choose a committee of five to purchase the cellar, raise and repair the meeting-house, and build a vestry under the whole house, with full powers.

Voted, That the committee be instructed (in case they cannot purchase the cellar for a reasonable compensation within one month) to proceed to repair the meeting-house and build a vestry, by removing the pews, flooring over at the galleries, and raising the roof of the house, so as to make the audience room of suitable height, leaving the space below the gallery floors for a vestry, &c.

Voted, That the committee be authorized to make such temporary repairs as they think necessary.

Chose Nathaniel Blanchard, John W. Lord, Luther W. Anderson, Levi W. Holman, and Erastus Nash, to constitute the committee last named.

Voted, That the committee last chosen have full power to fill any vacancy in its board that may occur.

Nathl. Blanchard, Esq. moved that we raise by assessment upon the pews and estates of the members the sum of six thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of repairing the house, building a vestry, and such other expenses as may be necessary to complete the whole enterprise and to pay the debts of the society, and that the same be assessed at once, and he collected and paid in to the Treasurer on or before the 15th day of January next.

At this point Dr. L. W. Anderson, Dr. S. W. Nash, Dr. F. F. Forsyth, John Prince Nash, Erastus Nash, and A. G. Nye gave the clerk written notices withdrawing their names as members of the society.

The motion of Mr. Blanchard was carried in the affirmative nearly unanimously, but after learning that the above gentlemen had withdrawn from the society, a motion was made and carried to reconsider the vote raising money.

On motion of N. Blanchard, Esq. voted to raise by assessment upon the pews and estates of those able to pay the same the sum of three thousand dollars, for the payment of the society's debts, to be collected and paid in to the Treasurer on or before the tenth day of January next.

Voted, To authorize the Treasurer, under the direction of the Assessors, to borrow such sums of money as may be needed from time to time to carry forward the repairs, &c., and pay the debts of the society.

Voted, To choose three disinterested persons to appraise the pews in the meeting-house before removing them, and that a committee of three be nominated by the chair to nominate said appraisers. The chair nominated Nathl. Blanchard, George Nash and Freeman Hollis, as said committee, and they reported the names of Hon. B. F. White of South Weymouth, David Howard of North Bridgewater, and Albert Humphrey, Esq. of East Weymouth, as appraisers, and their report was accepted and adopted.

Voted, To proceed and fill the vacancy in the Board of Assessors. Granville Thompson, Esq. was elected Assessor by ballot and took the oath required before the Clerk.

Voted, To pass over the 11th and 15th articles of the warrant.

Voted to adjourn.

Silas Buxton, Clerk of said Society.

The house was opened last Sabbath, 1887, at a liberal for each person, to pay the officers of the general government of Massachusetts.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Was held in the Town Hall Monday evening last, pursuant to a call inviting the citizens of Weymouth to be present at a meeting for the discussion of the questions of the day in relation to the politics of the State. The hall was well filled with opponents of the prohibitory law, who manifested their sympathy with the sentiments of the speakers by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

The Weymouth Band opened the meeting with a spirited musical entertainment, after which the chairman introduced Hon. E. C. Baker, of Boston, who addressed the audience at considerable length. He stated that he had come at invitation of the committee to consult with the people in relation to the great questions on which judgment is to be passed in a very few days. He had not come to ask opposition against or support for Republicans or Democrats; he did not care a snap of his finger for either party. It has been asserted that those who do not measure themselves by a particular iron standard were in favor of a particular trade, but he knew no classes, and did not work for classes.

He proposed in beginning to preach a sermon. Lay sermons were the fashion now, and though he was not a preacher by authority, he had a right to preach and would take as a text, The Constitution of Massachusetts. After depicting the struggles of the people under monarchial and autocratical governments to attain a larger liberty, he passed to the government of this country, where power is invested in the people, and under which for two centuries we have lived for two centuries in peace, because we have had a government of laws and not of men. But here in Massachusetts we are now told by philanthropists whose rights indignation was so democratic of the wrong of slavery, in the past, that after two centuries of experience of a principle of government which has rendered our hill-sides with schools and created a general intelligence, the white men of Massachusetts cannot take care of themselves, but need the strong hand of a State Constable, to aid in deciding as to what they shall eat and drink, and what time they shall get up in the morning. We are told that in organic law we have certain rights, and the 11th article of the Constitution says every citizen of the Commonwealth—not the reverend gentlemen from School Street or the leather dealer from Pearl Street—must, but every one, has a certain remedy for all wrongs he may receive, in law—completely and without delay, promptly and without delay, conformably to law. Now if we are not in that position we have reason to talk about that right. We have a law which says no man shall sell a certain article of trade, but we find that by the silence or consent of the men who are appointed to execute that law, some are able to sell, while others are arranged for selling sweet cheer. Is that a government of laws, or of men? If the means men commits a murder, and one considered highly respectable is guilty of the same crime, does the law know a difference? If a judge should say that because one is well dressed and has a good reputation we will let him go and punish the poor devil, would you not say that the educated man was a thousand times more guilty? And yet this is the way that this law is now executed.

The speaker touched upon the point of property, possession of liquor under the F. S. laws, which permit importation and distillation, while the prohibitory law declares this property a nuisance, liable to confiscation. He thought that the people of this Commonwealth had seen enough of such law.

But he was not here to speak in behalf of the abuse of intoxicating liquors; it was not their use, but abuse, that was mischief. If a man would drink only a 11 o'clock and a 4 o'clock it wouldn't hurt him; but if he drank twelve times a day it would kill him. If you eat a slice of steak, a potato, and bread for breakfast, it would benefit you, but eat a peck and it might hurt you. But must we send a State constable to prevent your doing this, to tell a man how much he must eat and drink, or how many children he must have? You may do one as well as the other.

In closing, the speaker remarked that in every principle of morality or belief you cannot control the mind of man by law—as well attempt to control the laws which govern the universe as the sympathies and feelings of man by law. It will be and has been a failure. The worst feature of the prohibitory law is that instead of governing we are creating people to disregard all law, that it is right and safe to defy the officers of law, and he appealed to the audience to consider well these suggestions and do their duty as citizens of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Baker was followed by Edward Avery, Esq. of Braintree, whose remarks were in keeping with those of his predecessor. He took up the financial report of the State, and to prove the need of reform showed that the expenses of the State had increased from one million dollars in 1861 to \$3,000,000 in 1887, at a liberal for each person, to pay the officers of the general government of Massachusetts.

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LINES TO THE MEMORY OF DR. SAMUEL WHITE.

The winds that now the forests sweep,
Disseminating their frosty breath,
Tell us the reaper has been here.

The universal reaper, Death,
O'er all things living—that can die,
We holds an undisputed power.

And all who live beneath the sky,
Death sentence'd, wait th' appointed hour.
He takes the good, he takes the bad,

And spares neither rich or poor,
He takes the lowly and the great,
His aim is true—his dart is sure.

To one he comes—not unawares,
Who long his life had lived withstood;
Remorseless Death, couldst thou not spare
The kind, the gentle, just and good.

For others oft he baffled here,
And mused aside his pointed dart;
Our prayers were vain—it was to be,
Or thou hadst spared that noble heart.

While half-relying, thy rude hand
Was gently on his bosom laid;
The unseen angels could him stand,
To baffle the wreath that cannot fade.

His crimes in our memory live,
The still and hush known to fame,
And while our grateful hearts survey,
That heart will shine loved friend's name.

Weymouth, Oct. 23, 1887.

Delphi Council of Templars, No. 12
was instituted at East Weymouth, on
Tuesday evening, Oct. 23d, by the Officers
of the Grand Temple of Honor of
Massachusetts, and the following were
thence installed as officers for the ensuing
year:—C. of C., D. C. Earl S. of C.,
Edward A. Joy, J. of C., Wm. H. Far-
mer, R. of C., Nathan H. Pratt, Treas-
urer, C. R. H. Pratt, M. W. J. Huford,
D. M., Josiah E. Lord, P. John H.
Stoddard, G. N. R. Peace.

The Republican caucus for the nomi-
nation of candidates for Representatives
will be held Friday evening, Nov. 1st,
at the Town Hall.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.
In Weymouth, Oct. 15th, at the residence of L.
H. S. White, Esq., by Rev. S. H. H. of Epiphany,
Lemuel Turvey, Esq. of North Weymouth, to
Mrs. A. M. B. White, of Epiphany.

DEATHS.
In this town, Oct. 20, of consumption, Mary
Ann, widow of the late Amos H. (Remond)
Turvey, aged 18 years.
In Duxbury, Oct. 23d, at the residence of his
son, Dr. Wm. B. P. White, D. S. White, in
his 61st year, a physician in this town, aged 85.

Business Notices.

Dancing.
S. M. BRIGGS,
Teacher of Dancing.

Will announce to the ladies and gentle-
men of Weymouth that he will give a
series of dances at the Town Hall, on
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, and Sunday, from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Terms for 12 dances \$2.00 for Ladies, 25 for
Gentlemen.
Weymouth, Oct. 17, 1887.

DANCING.
BUSS B. WALKER

Respectfully announces to his former
pupils and the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Weymouth that he will open his

SELECT SCHOOL FOR
Instruction in Dancing.

(all the latest dances, early in November. For
particulars see handbills, or apply to
Weymouth, October 17, 1887.

AT READ'S Cheap Cash Store,
Prizes in 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 cents.
At READ'S Cheap Cash Store,
Prizes in 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 cents.
At READ'S Cheap Cash Store,
Prizes in 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

AT READ'S Cheap Cash Store,
Prizes in 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 cents.
At READ

The furnaces operated by natural draft, the room is cooled off continually with fanized iron, the smoke stack being 10 feet from any wood work and enclosed in independent jackets (which cause no current or air between the heat of the

[illegible]

The Americans of Randolph and Liberty Square of this town played a match at Saturday, on the grounds of the latter, they being victors by a score of 36-13. On account of a press of matters we are unable to give all the cuts and incidents of the game.

The house was opened last Sabbath, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr.

of the state, and to prove the need of reform showed that the expenses of the state had increased from one million dollars in 1861 to 5,000,000 in 1877, \$1 a head for each person, to pay the officers of the general government of

A GOLF COURSE, between Williams' Store and the Trading Office. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at

Apply to
LEWIS A. BEALS,
1572

JUST
HEN
East
SPLE
Dres
CH
POPLINS,
ALPACCA
THIBET
TAM
ALL WO
A LARGE
POPLIN
Now C
HENRY
A SPLEN
CLOT
Greatly Rec
CONSIS
MENS A
OVERCOATS,
SACK AND E
PANTS
CHILDREN
AND
Great Va
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JUST OPE
HENRY
A SPLEN
OF
Ladies' G
ALSO
A SPLEND

[illegible]

1 Step - A simple hunting

Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

PANIC PRICES!

CLOTHING

DRY GOODS

Marked Down.

Cottons and Prints

VERY CHEAP.

Read's Cheap Cash Store

Nov. 1 27

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

County of Norfolk, ss. I, John H. White, Clerk of said County, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of said County, at Weymouth, this 27th day of November, 1887.

JOHN H. WHITE, Clerk.

Attest: J. H. WHITE, Deputy State Registrar.

Cottage House for sale.

THE ALICE in Washington Street, near Hunt's, for particulars inquire of J. H. WHITE, Esq., corner of Washington and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. READ

Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

A Dental Office in Hingham.

where he is prepared to execute all work in a thorough and skillful manner.

Dr. W. E. Read, at the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

Laughing Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Established 1st for life. Ample Time for all the work within the reach of all. Also, a full and complete set of the latest and best of the teeth, for the use of the patient.

W. E. Read, Dentist.

BRADLEY'S

Super Phosphate

Those who have seen me to get my PHOSPHATE, I have advised them to get it from me.

A small barrel of the phosphate, which is the best of the kind, will be sold at the rate of 10 cents per barrel.

A change in color of the plants will be noticed at once, and you will be surprised to see the quick and healthy growth of the plants.

At the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

W. E. Read, Dentist.

TURNIPS

Should have been raised on the 10th of Oct. 1887.

At the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

W. E. Read, Dentist.

DOGS, DOGS.

HARRY JENNINGS,

32 Portland Street, Boston.

Has a large assortment of Black, White, and Grey Dogs, for sale.

At the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

W. E. Read, Dentist.

Carriages.

At the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

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Canary Birds and Cages.

At the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

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REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

THE ARMY IN MOTION! TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

General Order No. 1.

ALL PERSONS LOOKING FOR A

Good Cooking Stove,

"Gas Burner,"

Air-Tight,

Ring, or Cylinder,

CAN FIND A CHOICE SELECTION AT

Headquarters.

Also, Linings and Grates, of all

descriptions.

N. B.—The Johnnies are changing their front,

and we are turning a new line, embracing by

ALL KINDS OF SHOE FINDINGS

smallly found in a Grocery Store. We are

bound to fight it out on this line.

RAIDCLIFFE & ALLEN.

23 Camp near Baptist Church.

Carpentering, Building, and

General Undertaking.

1911, subscriber having recently put in a new

engine and machinery, is prepared to do

Painting, Dry Siding, Thatching, Chis-

board Plastering.

and all other piece work, such as Doors, Sashes,

Windows, Frames, &c. Also,

FURNACE UNDERTAKING.

All descriptions of Coffins, Caskets, Burial

Cases, &c., furnished, and all other business

connected with Funeral Undertaking attended to.

J. E. RICE,

EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.

SAMUEL CURTIS,

AUCTIONEER.

Weymouth, Mass.

Real and Personal Estate

in and out of town.

June 6, 1887.

REMOVAL.

Dr. P. CLARK, formerly at 15 Marshall St.,

has taken rooms at 119 FORT STREET,

BOSTON.

Witness my hand and seal of said County, at Weymouth,

this 27th day of November, 1887.

JOHN H. WHITE, Clerk.

Attest: J. H. WHITE, Deputy State Registrar.

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W. E. Read, Dentist.

Headquarters!!

Camp near the Baptist Church.

Weymouth Landing

HAVING formed a Partnership under the

name of RAIDCLIFFE & ALLEN, we are

prepared to furnish a superior quality of

Groceries.

At lowest possible prices for Cash. In connection

with this new branch of trade we shall also

maintain the

STOVES

AND

Kitchen Furnishing

BUSINESS.

Also, a good assortment of

GLASS, TIN, WOODEN, & BRASS

TANNIA WARES.

Silver Plated Ware.

PUMPS and PIPES furnished and set. Also,

Pumps repaired at short notice.

STOVES and RANGES furnished and re-

paired.

All sorts of FURNISHING attended to with neat-

ness and dispatch.

A LARGE STOCK OF

First Class Cooking Stoves.

Highest prices paid for old Iron, Copper, Brass

and Lead.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery Ware,

including original packages from the importers,

at lowest possible prices.

STANDARD ENGLISH STONE CHINA,

and all kinds of common ware, at the lowest

CASH PRICES.

RAIDCLIFFE & ALLEN.

Bond Street, near the Baptist Church

Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 5, 1887.

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A Dental Office in Hingham.

where he is prepared to execute all work in a thorough and skillful manner.

Dr. W. E. Read, at the corner of the South Shore and Bond Streets, Weymouth, Oct. 20, 1887.

Laughing Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Established 1st for life. Ample Time for all the work within the reach of all. Also, a full and complete set of the latest and best of the teeth, for the use of the patient.

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NEW STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED AT READ'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

Also JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EASONABLE DRY GOODS, such as Dress Goods, Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Cottons, Prints, Balloons, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

ALL WHO BELIEVE IN DEALING ON THE SQUARE, AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM, WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

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JUST RECEIVED

BY

HENRY LOUD,

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SPLENDID LOT OF

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

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Great Variety of

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A SPLENDID LOT

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Ladies' Garments.

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To all whom it may Concern!

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Messrs. STEWART & ROGERS,

Of the Town of Weymouth, State of Massachusetts, our Agents

for the EXCLUSIVE SALE AND USE OF OUR

Patent Solid Rubber Soles & Half Soles,

FOR MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, in said town.

We hereby give notice that we are not to be held responsible for any damage to the property of any person who may be injured by the use of our

Patent Solid Rubber Soles & Half Soles, in said town.

New Haven, Conn., October 24, 1887.

FOR SALE,

ONE FOOT POWER

Pegging Machine,

IN PERFECT ORDER.

